The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XIV. *Saturday*, April 19, 1800. No. 7

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 21.

OFFICIAL.

Royal Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Paris, with its accompanying inclosure to the answer returned by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs.

(TRANSLATION.)

Paris, 25th Nivose, 8th year, January 15th, 1800.

My Lord,

I have the honour in laying before the First Consul the Royal the official note under date of [illegible] which you transmitted to me [illegible] to forward the answer equally [illegible] will find annexed. Receive [illegible] the assurance of my high consideration.

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs at London.

Copy of the Note referred to in No. 1.

In the official note under the date of the 14th [illegible] the 8th year addressed by the minister [illegible] having been laid before the Consuls of the French Republic, he [illegible] upon an opinion, which [illegible] reflecting the offer which [illegible] proved. Very far from [illegible] he had, from the commencement [illegible] only to [illegible] conquests, he [illegible] the principles of the present [illegible] Republic, which [illegible] Europe with [illegible] and the prolongation of which [illegible] Europe with universal convulsions and irremediable evils. It is therefore to put a stop to these calamities, or in order that their terrible consequences may be reproached to those only who shall have provoked them, that the first conful of the French Republic propofes to put an immediate end to hoftilities, by agreeing to a fuspenfion of arms, and naming Plenipotentiaries on each fide, who fhould repair to Dunkirk or any other town, as fhall be fucceffively fituated for the quickneft of the refpective communications, and who fhall apply themfelves without any delay to eftablifhment of Peace and good underftanding between the French Republic and England.

The firft conful offers to give the paffports which may be neceffary for this purpofe.

Signed

CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Paris the 24th Nivofe, Jan 15—1800, 8th year of the French Republic.

Letter from Lord Grenville to the Minifter for Foreign affairs, at Paris.

Downing-ftreet, January 20—1800.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclofe to you the anfwer which his majefty has directed me to return to the official note, which you tranfmitted to me. I have the honour to be, with high confideration, Sir, your moft obedient humble fervant,

Signed

GRENVILLE.

To the Minifter of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. at Paris.

Note referred to in the preceding number.

The official note tranfmitted by the Minifter for Foreign affairs in France, and received by the undersigned on the 18th inftant, has been laid before the King.

His majefty cannot forbear expreffing the concern with which he obferves in that note, that [illegible] of France, the [illegible] to the war, are fyftematically [illegible] by her perfect Rulers, under the [illegible] they were originally [illegible] guished. His majefty will [illegible] to the reflections, allegations [illegible] univerfally exploded and falfe [illegible] as they refpect [illegible] only in themfelves [illegible] groundlefs, but contradicted both by the [illegible] internal evidence of the tranfactions to which they relate, and alfo by the exprefs teftimony [illegible] at the time, of the government of France [illegible].

With refpect to the object of the note, his Majefty can only refer to the anfwer which he has already given.

He has explained without reftrve the obftacles which, in his judgment, preclude at the prefent moment all hope of advantage from the negociation [illegible] the propofitions to treat which are refted [illegible] upon in the French offer [illegible] not the perfonal [illegible] recognize her [illegible] conditions which are to prevail for the [illegible] of her own [illegible] and for the future obfervance [illegible] treaties—the power of enforcing the effect of thofe difpofitions fuppofing them to exift, and the ftability of the fyftem newly eftablifhed, after fo rapid a fucceffion of Revolutions—all thefe points which can be known only from that fact to which his majefty has already referred them—the teftimony of experience and the evidence of facts.

With that fincerity and plainnefs which his anxiety for the re-eftablifhment of peace indifpenfably required, his majefty has pointed out to France the moft fimple and direct means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared in terms equally explicit and with the fame fincerity, that he entertains no defire to prefcribe to a foreign nation the form of its government, that he looks only to the fecurity of his own dominions and of Europe; and that whenever that eflential object can in his judgment be in any manner whatever, fufficiently provided for, he will eafily concert with the means of immediate and joint negociation for the re-eftablifhment of general tranquility.

To thefe declarations his majefty readily adheres—and it is only on the grounds thus ftated that his regard to the fafety of his fubjects will fuffer him to renounce that fyftem of vigorous defence, to which, under the favour of Providence his kingdoms owe the fecurity of thofe bleffings which they now enjoy.

Signed

GRENVILLE.

Downing ftreet, January 20

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY—*January* 22.

OVERTURES OF PEACE.

Lord Grenville prefented a Meffage from his Majefty to the following purport:

"GEORGE REX.

"The fupplies in the commencement of the prefent Seffion having been calculated to provide only for the firft months of the year, his Majefty now recommends it to the Houfe to make fuch further provifion as they may judge neceffary, under the prefent circumftances, for the feveral branches of the public fervice and for the vigorous profecution of the war; and his Majefty has given directions that the proper eftimates for this purpofe fhould be laid before the Houfe.

"His Majefty has thought proper on this occafion to direct that there fhould be laid before the Houfe copies of Communications recently received from the enemy, and of the anfwers that have been returned thereto by his Majefty's command.

"His Majefty entertains the fulleft confidence that thofe anfwers will appear to this Houfe to have been conformable to that line of conduct which was required from his Majefty on this occafion, by his regard to all the moft important intereft of his Dominions, and his Majefty having no object more at heart than that of contributing as foon as the fituation of affairs fhall make it practicable, to the re-eftablifhment of the general tranquility of Europe on a fture and folid foundation, and of providing effectually for the fecurity and permanent property of his faithful people, places a firm reliance on continued fupport of his Parliament, and on the zeal and perfeverance of his fubjects, in fuch meafures as may beft tend to confirm the fignal advantages which have been obtained to the common caufe, in the courfe of the laft campaign, and to conduct the great conteft in which his Majefty is engaged to a fafe and honourable conclufion."

G. P.

TUESDAY—*January* 28.

His Majefty's Meffage.

Lord Grenville moved the order of the day for taking into confideration his Majefty's meffage, which being read together with the meffage itself, and the papers referred to in it.

His Lordfhip obferved, that the conduct of his Majefty's miniflers in this great object was fo perfectly conformable with the views fo often expreffed from the Throne, fo often approved by that houfe, and conveyed in its addreffes to the Sovereign, that it would have been unneceffary for him to urge any preliminary obfervation in fupport of his motion, if it were not that by neglecting to do fo he might be fuppofed to entertain any doubts upon a fubject refpecting which of all others, he had the fmalleft queftion. Indeed he fhould efteem it wholly unneceffary to employ any arguments with the majority of their noble, who always had the fame fentiments which influenced the government of this country in the proceedings through the important conteft—and as to thofe who in fpite of every change, were neither warned by events nor influenced by reafoning, he defpaired of being able to convince them by any thing which he could fay. There were other points which fhould be kept in mind while inveftigating the fubject—Firft, whether it was expedient at this time to enter upon a negociation—Secondly, whether fuch negociation was likely to lead to peace—and Thirdly, if it fhould terminate in a peace, whether there was any fecurity that it would be faithfully maintained on the part of the enemy. Some people he knew were ready to expect an opinion as to whatever may be the government of France, or whatever its difpofitions, ftill it was for the intereft of the country to entertain negociations, becaufe if they did not fucceed no injury would be done, and if they ended in a peace, the whole of our object would actually be gained. Thefe, however, were only the fentiments of very fhort-fighted politicians. To enter into a Treaty, without confidering the character, views, and difpofitions of the government treated with, never was, and in the nature of things, never could be done with wifdom or fecurity. But in the prefent inftance to agree to a negociation not only could be productive of no advantageous effect for ourfelves, but might effectually ferve for the purpofe of the enemy by lowering the high tone, and relaxing the energy of this country, at the fame time that it would deprive it of the friendfhip and confidence of thofe allies who juftly confider Great Britain as the fupport and firm bulwark of all Europe.—The fame motives which influenced thofe in the adminiftration of affairs when forced to this war, and which unremittingly continued to actuate them through the whole of its progrefs, continued at this moment to operate as forcibly as ever—and fo far from being induced to alter any former opinions in confequence of the overtures and profeffions lately made, they ferved only to confirm them more ftrongly in their fixed, and he trufted immutable principles. They could not refts upon vague and empty profeffions againft the evidence of facts, and convinced as they and all Europe had unfortunately been of the enormous and continual aggreffions and crimes of the French Government heretofore; it was natural for them to examine whether the government which at prefent had the afcendency was ready to reprobate the conduct of its predeceffors.—Inftead of this, however, they found that the prefent government of France not only juftified all former proceedings, but even incorporated and identified themfelves in that refpect with thofe which went before them. The French minifter M. Talleyrand even went fo far as to hold out a challenge on this head as if it were a difputable point, and it was with fome degree of unwillingnefs that he was induced to take up any of their Lordfhip's time in adverting to pofitions that had fo often been difcuffed. In his letter M. Talleyrand [illegible] Very far from [illegible] being France which [illegible] the war)—he had, it muft be remembered, from the commencement of her Revolution, folemnly claimed her *Love of Peace, and her difpofition to conquefts—her refpect for the independence of Governments.*"—That fhe proclaimed all this he was very ready to admit, but in order to difcover the true genius and active fpirit of her Revolution, was neceffary to examine how far her conduct corresponded with her profeffions. In the firft place then it was fingular to remark that this government fo much in love with peace had for the laft eight years, been actually at war with every Kingdom, Nation & State in Europe with the exception only of two—namely Denmark and Sweden; and even thofe two kingdoms were fo little exempted from their oppreffions and depredations, that the miniflers of both Courts had lately been recalled from Paris. This then was fufficient to exemplify her *love of peace.* The next conffideration was, how far fhe had fhewn its *difinclination to conquefts.* After having made this declaration, the firft fuccefs of the French arms manifefted its fincerity by the decree of the 19th of November, which was in fact a declaration of war againft every nation, the principal object of which was to excite the people againft their rulers—and as this was invariably the principle upon which fhe acted, under every form whatever, to the prefent moment.

With the utmoft perfidy, in defiance of every treaty, and without the fmalleft provocation, fhe fell upon and conquered all the fmaller ftates that furrounded her. Was not Switzerland a conqueft? Was not Holland a conqueft? And was the Ciffalpines and other Republics, which happily fubfifted no longer, any other than a conqueft? In fhort, every ftate that furrounded her was in a greater or leffs degree conquered with the exception of Great Britain, which was fecured by a barrier which, he trufted would feparate them forever. As to her *refpect for the independence* of other governments, it was precifely on a level with her other declarations; for no fooner did her arms enable her to gain poffeffion of Savoy, the Netherlands and other places, but fhe immediately haftened to annex them to the Republic by indiffoluble ties, if it were poffible that fuch ties could be indiffoluble. In former wars it frequently happened that nations committed aggreffions, and even made conquefts upon their neighbours, at the fame time that they refpected their national independence: the fyftem of France ever has, and ever muft, as long as fhe fhall be directed by revolutionary principles the total overthrow of every eftablifhed government. It would be fuperfluous to particular inftances with which the page of Europe exhibited fo many deplorable examples of the influence of this principle. The French nation however aflerted, that were it not for the conduct of foreign powers, *France would ever remain faithful to her declarations.* To fhew the value of this argument, it would be fufficient to take a view of that fort of fidelity with which fhe has performed the engagements fhe had entered into. He held in his hand a book, in which were enumerated the different treaties which France had concluded from the commencement of the revolution to the peace of *Campo Formio.* He believed he fhould be warranted in faying, thofe treaties, numerous as they were, had every one been violated by the French; but of this he was confident, that if any perfon could fhew him one which had not been violated by them, he would produce five, or even ten, that had been violated. To go a little farther, he maintained that there was not a treaty the republic had been engaged in, which had not either been abruptly broken off, or continued under fuch infults towards the other party, as to a fpirited nation would be intolerable. Some had been broken off with menaces, fome continued under indignities, and fuch as were concluded afterwards violated. Thefe infults indeed in them were confummate wifdom, if any thing could be called wifdom which had fo foul an object; for they tended to degrade the governments at all Europe in the eyes of thofe whofe affairs they were to adminifter. Amongft thefe inftances, he believed would not be forgotten the negociation at Paris and at Lifle in the firft of which our ambaffador was ordered from Paris becaufe he would not immediately ftate the terms of the negociation; and in the fecond fent off with equal contumely, becaufe he would not content to agree to whatever terms they might propofe. This event happened at the crifis of one of their revolutions, and was fufficient to fhew how much their relations with foreign powers depended on the caprice or character of the men who rapidly fucceed each other in the direction of their affairs. To this want of faith in the obfervance of treaties, he would revert to that concluded with the king of Pruffia, which fixed a demarcation of neutrality for the north of Europe. It was evident to every one that while France was at war with fo formidable a power as the Emperor of Germany, & while yet they retained in Holland in a ftate of abfolute fubjection to the exclufion of the family which had the hereditary management of its affairs, nothing was of more importance to it than to court and preferve the friendfhip of the king of Pruffia. Yet with all thefe inducements to reftrain the violence of the republic, fhe violated the treaty with Pruffia, by demanding a contribution from Hamburgh, a neutral ftate, which was within the line of demarcation, and which gave it no offence whatever. What rendered this infraction the more glaring, was, that the contribution was intended to enable France to make war upon thofe countries which were at the time protecting the commerce of Hamburgh, and maintaining its neutrality. Within a few days alfo the republic had concluded a treaty

ſeſſion, ſacrificed at a conſiderable price; which, however, did not prevent its armies in ading that country, ſeizing upon the citadel of Turin, and afterwards obliging the king to become a fugitive and a wanderer, and without any other plea than that his dominions were neceſſary for the convenience of their military operations. The firſt treaty they concluded was with the duke of Tuſcany; but in defiance of the moſt ſolemn obligations, they afterwards forcibly took poſſeſſion of Leghorn; plundered the inhabitants, and only evacuated the place in conſideration of a ſum of money, extorted under the pretence of having protected the people whom they plundered; and which money was paid by the government of Tuſcany. Notwithſtanding all this they ſoon invaded the country again, and compelled the grand duke to fly from his dominions. They were under a ſimilar treaty with the ſovereign of Naples, and from the time of ſigning it, had never deſiſted from committing ſome act of hoſtility. All this he bore, till they obliged the miſerable republic of Rome, which had no other territory than the little diſtrict which ſurrounded it, to declare war againſt that comparatively powerful monarch; and under the pretext of affording aſſiſtance to its allies, expelled him from his country.

His lordſhip then went into a long and circumſtantial enumeration of their infractions of treaties, and the advantages they took of the ſuſpenſion of arms in the ſmaller ſtates of Italy and Germany, and particularly of their thameful pillage of the friendly dukedom of Modena which they afterwards annexed to their creature the Ciſalpine republic.—Switzerland had preſented a ſtriking inſtance of their perfidy, cruelty, and ingratitude; inhabited by a happy, peaceful, unſuſpecting race of men, who could not, he believed, have been reduced under ſo degrading a yoke, but for the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, which left them unprovided for repelling ſo formidable an attack. Thus was that brave and quiet people now obliged to endure the calamities of war in a more ſevere degree than had been experienced by any other nation. His lordſhip then pictured the circumſtances under which Rome had been compelled to adopt the revolution which the French government oppoſed to it. The republican ambaſſador in that city, and their lordſhips could not forget who that ambaſſador was (the brother of Buonaparte) fomented an inſurrection in the Roman capital, which the troops of the government were called out to repreſs. This was conſtrued into an offence which all the humiliations of the vereſt of man who wiſhed to avert the miſfortunes which he ſaw preparing for himſelf and his people were not ſufficient to do away. It was, however, expiated in the deſtruction of the government, and the death of the aged pontiff under circumſtances, in a place which muſt aggravate his perſecutors, who now affected to make him the object of regard and veneration. Genoa, too, as well as the Venetians, had great fault was too much to befriend the ſtrious view of France, and without whoſe aſſiſtance it could not have ſucceeded in the conqueſt of Italy, have ſhared the ſame fate as the other powers, who thought themſelves protected by treaties. The Venetians were encouraged to enter into a war in which they had no intereſt, by the French army entered into their territory [illegible] they baſely gave them up, bound hands even from the terms of the former declaration, [illegible] every power againſt whom they had acted for or upon the principle, that when [illegible] let their land war was commenced againſt his ſon, the reigning Emperor, thoſe parts of the Auſtrian poſſeſſions even to thoſe [illegible] from which lay moſt contiguous to France, were [illegible] ſo propoſed that ſpeedily, overawed in conſequence of having no [illegible] city of commerce and [illegible] ince ſhould be ſufficient army to protect them. Having thus [illegible] ſituted between the new ſtate and the [illegible] far adverted to the general arguments employed [illegible] ch Republic. The [illegible] was objected to by the by the French miniſter, and ſhewed, as he truſ- [illegible] ſome council of Elders, and what was the ed, that there was nothing in the principles of [illegible] equence? Twenty-one members of that the preſent government or conſtitution of France [illegible] ſelves were immediately impriſoned, not by a which differed materially, in relation to foreign [illegible] ral, or a monſter, miſtaking, perhaps, the powers, from thoſe entertained by the former [illegible] ctions of his conſtituents, but by an order ones, he proceeded to examine the ſecurity that [illegible] e French executive directory, as being in was to be met with in the perſonal diſpoſition [illegible] ced by the artifices and machinations of its which the perſon now at the head of the go- [illegible] ties. There was not a country with which vernment was ſaid to have always ſhewn for the [illegible] e had formed any nominal treaty of alliance eſtabliſhment of a general peace. He was aware [illegible] h was not, in fact, a conqueſt, unleſs Spain that there were perſons in this country to ex- [illegible] be excepted; which, however, was placed tremely tender of the characters of our enemies, [illegible] regard to the republic, in a ſtate very little as to think it highly impolitic that any thing [illegible] of inſurrection. How then did it conduct ſhould be ſaid at which they could take offence; [illegible] in regard to thoſe United States of Spain and yet theſe perſons felt not the ſame delicacy in [illegible] and? When France, by the great reſtriction in regard to the many calumnies and reproaches [illegible] navy, thought proper to reſort to the ſyſtem which the enemy had laviſhed on the govern- [illegible] fitting out privateers to commit acts of ment of this country; yet in the beſt periods of [illegible] y on any veſſel they might meet, Spain and our hiſtory, in the ſpeeches from the throne, or [illegible] found themſelves even in a worſe ſituation in the addreſſes of the parliament there was ſo [illegible] than the open enemies of the republic; ſcruple obſerved in deſcribing the conduct of [illegible] at only were the veſſels of thoſe two allied ons enemies in what we conceive to be the lan- [illegible] ſeized on indiſcriminately, but even con- guage of truth. Such was the practice in the [illegible] eſtabliſhed in the ports of Spain and Holland reign of Louis XIV and it was ſingular at the [illegible] powers to condemn ſuch ſhips as the ſeiſed preſent time, that while gentlemen here were [illegible] s had captured. The United States of afraid of giving offence, the parties concerned [illegible] ica were not exempted from the effects of received all thoſe expreſſions with the utmoſt [illegible] yſtem, and in their own defence were obli- degree of indifference, and were not in the leaſt [illegible] commence hoſtilities. intimidated from offering its overtures of negociation. Such motives, he hoped, would never

er retorting upon the Britiſh government have any weight with a Britiſh Senate; and he charge of aggreſſion, Talleyrand went on to for one, was determined to ſpeak what his real [illegible] hat "affiled on all ſides, the republic ſentiments as well as his duty ſuggeſted to him. [illegible] not but extend more fully the efforts of In treating of Buonaparte, it was not a private [illegible] efence." There was ſomething in this character which came under their conſideration, [illegible] which ſeemed to imply more than could but the character of a man who, for the laſt three [illegible] conveyed in the tranſlation, and it ſeem years bore a conſpicuous part in the great events [illegible] have been *forgot* for the purpoſe of in- which muſt come under their contemplation.— [illegible] ſomething which the French miniſter They were firſt, to conſider his perſonal character—ſecondly, what were the diſpoſitions he [illegible] dared not contradict not think it prudent ever manifeſted towards the faithful fulfilment [illegible] to avow. The French words were— of the treaties he concluded. His firſt appear- *[illegible] a diſpoſer par tous les efforts de ſa* ance, he believed, upon the theatre of revolution [illegible] ſe.* If he did not greatly miſconceive the was, when with the mouth of the cannon he [illegible] meaning of this expreſſion, it implied contributed to eſtabliſh for a while the conſti- [illegible] ing more monſtrous and horrible than tution of 1795, which he ſince overthrew at the [illegible] ered into this ſyſtem even under the reign of Robeſpierre.— point of the bayonet. Perhaps he was then the [illegible] be collected from it was this, that if only officer in France who could be found to [illegible] felt herſelf aggrieved by one power, ſhe execute ſuch a commiſſion. The next time he [illegible] elf juſtified in inflicting upon any other appeared was at the head of the army of Italy [illegible] nishment of ſuch oppreſſion. It is certain where his conduct certainly gave little promiſe [illegible] gypt did not enter into any coalition, nor which could induce this country to think that [illegible] any act of hoſtility againſt France, yet his diſpoſition was much inclinable to peace, or [illegible] thinking herſelf aggrieved by what the that he was particularly obſervable of the faith [illegible] the coalition, found it a perfectly juſtifia- of treaties. If Sardinia, if Tuſcany, if Venice [illegible] to revenge itſelf upon Egypt. Should if Genoa were deceived and undone by their re- [illegible] therefore at this time conclude a peace liance on the faith of treaties—it was to Buona- [illegible] under, the continuance of that peace parte they owed it. [illegible] not, according to this doctrine, depend If the deſtruction of the liberties of Switzer- [illegible] the fidelity of England in the obſervance land, and the maſſacre of the people was pro- poſed—it was done by Buonaparte, who now employed the ſame General Brune, at the head of 60,000 men, to ſhed the blood of the Royaliſts in the departments, as he had before done that of the peaceable and inoffenſive inhabitants of the Cantons. After enumerating the various cruelties and perfidies of the Conqueror of Italy in Europe, his Lordſhip ſaid, that the next ſtep was to follow him into Egypt, where omitting the abominable maſſacre of the garriſon and people of Alexandria, the ſacrilegious declaration of the French being true Muſſulmen, and the innumerable atrocities committed, and deception attempted, ſufficiently evinced the principles entertained and relied upon by this Military Uſurper. His own letters and thoſe of the perſons in the higheſt employments under him in Egyptian expedition, as appeared by the intercepted correſpondence, particularly that of Poutheigua, ſufficiently ſhewed the policy of making Peace if poſſible with England, in hopes to embroil it with thoſe allies of which it is now the principal ſupport. The preſent overtures ſeemed to be a part of that policy, notwithſtanding which he doubted whether it would be the intereſt of Buonaparte to conclude a peace with this country.—That he would find it to be his intereſt to have an armiſtice for a while was ſufficiently apparent. It would as long as it laſted reſtore the commerce of the republic. It would open its now blocked up ports to receive proviſions and naval ſtores of every kind. It would ſet the remnant of the French navy at liberty to ſail from one port to another, and fortify thoſe places which were now acceſſible. It would give the means of recruiting the armies in the interior in ſuch a manner as may completely deſtroy all hopes entertained by the Royaliſts, and, what is alſo an important conſideration, it creates diſtruſt and diſagreement between the Allies.—But, on the other hand, when he came to think of a General Peace, he could ſee no intereſt the French Conſul could have in concluding it. The armies now acting on the frontiers, having no farther employment, they muſt neceſſarily be brought into the interior of the republic, and the hiſtory of all military deſpotiſms ſhewed that too great a number of troops always led to their ſubverſion from one part of the nation to the other. The uſurpation of Buonapate was only ſuſtained by military violence, and when other armies were introduced, the ſame temptation might be offered by others, which brought him to the helm of affairs. On the ſtability of ſuch government on the character, caprice, even of a Conſul certain placed in ſuch a ſituation, it was impoſſible for any eſtabliſhed government to have any prudent reliance. The Uſurper, to diſengage himſelf from the danger of the army, muſt always keep them in a ſtate of warfare to divert their attention from his perſonal concerns. With this view, whatever may be the immediate object of Buonaparte, no dependence could be placed on the ſincerity of his overtures, ſuppoſing that in other reſpects negociation was adviſable. In order to judge of the good diſpoſition of this man towards England, he would recall their attention to the treaty of Campo Formio, the articles of which were remitted by him to the Executive directory by his confidential friends and agents, Monge and Berthier, who are now employed by him in the firſt offices in the ſtate. On that occaſion [illegible] a Monge diſcloſed to the directory declared that the termination of the war upon the continent would leave them at liberty to employ the whole of their efforts for the deſtruction of Great Britain, as the Governments of England and France were incompatible with each other, and could not exiſt together. Such was the language of Monge, and ſuch no doubt were the ſentiments of the Firſt Conſul Buonaparte. He before obſerved that the exiſtence of the preſent Conſtitution in France depended on the life of its preſent ruler, and in the event of his death who had we to treat with? The perſons he employed in the principal offices of the State were men hackneyed in the moſt monſtrous crimes of the moſt monſtrous periods of the French Revolution; men who had acted as judges, as jurors, and as executioners in the criminal tribunals of Robeſpiere. Little expectation then could be formed from the diſpoſition of Buonaparte, ſtill leſs could be entertained from the diſpoſitions of his political aſſociates. After demonſtrating that whatever may be the clamour of French adherents, in this country, the Government never intended that the reſtoration of the ancient line of French Princes ſhould be the *ſine qua non* of a peace with France, his Lordſhip reminded the Houſe of that period when this country was deſerted by all its allies, when the whole forces of France had no other object or view but the deſtruction of Great Britain: when much of our force was employed in ſuppreſſing a Rebellion in Ireland; and if under ſuch circumſtances, the Parliament of this country, truſting to its own reſources, had determined to abide every chance of war, he made no doubt but in the preſent moment, when its reſources, and that of its allies, were ſufficient to animate its hopes and place it in a ſituation to demand terms of advantage and ſecurity it would manifeſt that as it had already ſhewn itſelf ready to meet the proportion of the extent, ſo would it now exhibit its readineſs to meet the duration of its dangers.

LONDON, January 24.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The melancholy account of his death was brought by a veſſel from Baltimore, which has arrived off Dover.

General Waſhington was, we believe in his 68th year. The height of his perſon was about five feet eleven; his cheſt full; and his limbs, though rather ſlender, well ſhaped and muſcular. His head was ſmall, in which reſpect he reſembled the make of great number of his countrymen. His eyes were of a light grey coulour; and, in proportion to the length of his face, his noſe was long. Mr. Stewart, the eminent portrait painter, uſed to ſay, there were features in his face totally different from what he had ever obſerved in that of any other human being; the ſockets for the eyes, for inſtance, were larger than what he ever met with before, and the upper part of his noſe broader. All his features, he obſerved, were indicative of the ſtrongeſt paſſions;

yet, like Socrates, his judgment and great command have always made him appear a different caſt in the eyes of the world. He always ſpoke with great diffidence, and ſeldom heſitated for a word; but it was always to the particularly well adapted to his meaning. His language was manly and expreſſive. At his diſcourſe with ſtrangers turned principally the ſubject of America; and if they had brought any remarkable places, his converſation was free and particularly intereſting, for he was intimately acquainted with every part of the country. He was much more open and free in his behaviour at levee than in private, and in the company of ladies ſtill more ſo than when ſolely with men.

Few perſons ever found themſelves for the firſt time in the preſence of General Waſhington without being impreſſed with a certain degree of veneration and awe; nor did thoſe emotions ſubſide on a cloſer acquintance; on the contrary, his perſon and deportment were ſuch as rather tended to augment them. The laſt ſervice he had been, the important and laborious offices he had filled, gave a kind of auſterity to his countenance, and reſerve to his manners: yet he was the kindeſt huſband, the moſt humane maſter, the ſteadieſt friend.

The whole range of Hiſtory does not preſent to our view a character upon which we can dwell with ſuch intire and unmixed admiration. The long life of General Waſhington is not ſtained by a ſingle blot. He was indeed a man of ſuch rare endowments, and ſuch fortunate temperament, that every action he performed was equally exempted from the charge of vice or weakneſs. Whatever he ſaid or did, or wrote, was ſtamped with a ſtriking and peculiar propriety. His qualities were ſo happily blended, and ſo nicely harmonized, that the reſult was a great and perfect whole. The powers of his mind, and the diſpoſitions of his heart, were admirably ſuited to each other. It was the union of the moſt conſummate prudence with the moſt perfect modeſtion. His views, though large and liberal, were never extravagant: his virtues, though comprehenſive and beneficent, were diſcriminating, judicious and practical.

Yet his character, though regular and uniform, poſſeſſed none of the littleneſs which may ſometimes belong to theſe deſcriptions of men. It formed a majeſtic pile, the effect of which was not impaired, but improved by order and ſymmetry. There was nothing in it to dazzle by wildneſs, and ſurpriſe by eccentricity. It was of a higher ſpecies of moral beauty. It contained every thing great and elevated, but it had no falſe and tinſel ornament. It was not the model cried up by faſhion and circumſtance: its excellence was adapted to the true and juſt moral taſte, incapable of change from the varying accidents of manners, of opinions and times.—General Waſhington is not the idol of a day, but the hero of ages!

[illegible] difficulty at the commencement of the American conteſt, he accepted that ſituation which was eminent in danger and reſponſibility. Hope, perſeverance overcome every obſtacle; his moderation conciliated every oppoſition; his genius multiplied every reſource; his enlarged view could plan, revive, and improve every branch of civil and military operations. He had the ſuperior courage which can act or forbear both, as true policy dictates, careleſs of the reproaches of ignorance, either in power or out of power. He knew how to conquer by waiting, as ſkilful as by enquiry, for the moment of victory; and he merited true praiſe by deſpiſing undeſerved cenſure. In the moſt arduous moments of the conteſt, his prudent firmneſs proved the ſalvation of the cauſe which he ſupported.

His conduct was, on all occaſions, guided by the moſt pure diſintereſtedneſs. Far ſuperior to low and groveling motives, he ſeemed to be uninfluenced by that ambition, which has juſtly been called the inſtinct of great ſouls. He acted ever as if his country's welfare, and that alone, was the moving ſpring. His excellent mind needed not even the ſtimulus of ambition, or the proſpect of fame. Glory was but a ſecondary conſideration. He performed great actions, he perſevered in a courſe of laborious utility, with an equanimity that neither ſought diſtinction, nor was flattered by it. His reward was in the conſciouſneſs of his own rectitude, and in the ſucceſs of his patriotic efforts,

As his elevation to the chief power was the unbiaſſed choice of his countrymen, his exerciſe of it was agreeable to the purity of its origin.—As he had neither ſolicited nor uſurped dominion, he had neither to contend with the oppoſition of rivals, nor the revenge of enemies. As his authority was undiſputed, ſo it required no jealous precautions, no rigorous ſeverity. His government was mild and gentle; it was beneficent and liberal; it was wiſe and juſt. His prudent adminiſtration conſolidated and enlarged the dominion of the infant Republic. In voluntarily reſigning the magiſtracy which he had filled with ſuch diſtinguiſhed honor, he enjoyed the unequalled ſatisfaction of leaving to the ſtate he had contributed to eſtabliſh, the fruits of his wiſdom and the example of his virtues.

It is ſome conſolation, amidſt the violence of ambition and the criminal thirſt of power, of which ſo many inſtances occur around us, to find a character whom it is honorable to admire, and virtuous to imitate. A conqueror, for the freedom of his country! A legiſlator, for its ſecurity! A magiſtrate, for its happineſs! His glories were never ſullied by thoſe exceſſes into which the higheſt qualities are apt to degenerate. With the greateſt virtues he was exempt from correſponding vices. He was a man in whom the elements were ſo mixed, that "Nature might have

fore, numbers of penſive epiſtles from Buffians to their wives, and from lovers, ſons, and brothers to their ſympathiſing friends. It is ſaid that theſe letters are immediately to be publiſhed.

January 31.

Late laſt night we received an expreſs from Dover, with the Paris papers to the 20th inſtant inclusive. Their contents are very important.

General Moreau, on taking the command of the army of the Rhine, has aſſured his ſoldiers that all their wants ſhall be relieved. All his predeceſſors have made the ſame promiſes, and yet no armies were ever in a ſtate of greater miſery. It appears that all the garriſon troops, both in Holland and Belgium, have been ſent to the Rhine. Every movement announces the ſpeedy opening of the campaign.

Forty thouſand freſh Ruſſian troops have paſſed the Viſtula, to join the army of Marſhal Suwarrow.

DUBLIN January 16.

THE UNION.

All the leading points of the Union are at length finally arranged, previous to the grand diſcuſſion, which is expected to take place on the firſt day of the enſuing Seſſion of the Iriſh Parliament, when the meaſure will be again recommended from the Throne. There will be a creation of ſeven Iriſh Peers, previous to the Union taking place.

The United Parliament of the two kingdoms, is to be called "the Imperial Parliament of the Britiſh Iſles."

BRUSSELS, January 6.

The news from the interior of Germany announces only the difficulties which had ariſen between the houſes of Auſtria and Ruſſia relative to the ſettlement of the approaching reinſtatement of the King of Sardinia. The two powers are reſolved to continue the war if the baſis of the peace be not ſtatus quo ante bellum. The moſt formidable preparations are making for the enſuing campaign. If ſuch be the pretenſions of the Allied Powers, the termination of this diſaſtrous and bloody war cannot be foreſeen.

PARIS, January 24.

The melancholy intelligence of the death of Championnet is confirmed by citizen Hogguy, one of his aids de camp, juſt arrived from Nice. He died on the 19th of January at the age of thirty-ſeven after twelve days illneſs, of an epidemical diſorder, which has alſo carried off ſeveral of his officers.

GENOA, January 6.

The Provisional government has diſpatched a Courier to Paris, to repreſent to the Conſuls, that the reſources of the Ligurian Republic can no longer defray the expences of the French army, which amount to 46,000 francs per day.

PRUSSIA.

The following article reſpecting the diſpoſition of Pruſſia appears in the Paris papers, which ex[tract] from German papers.

Berlin, December 28 —— The converſation turns ſtill upon the ſubject of the miſſion of citizen Duroc, ſent by the conſul Bonaparte to Berlin.—It is ſaid to be poſitively known that he was not ſent with propoſals for peace, but with beginning an amicable negotiation, reſpecting which there have been at different periods diſcuſſions between the Court of Berlin and the French Republic.

The miniſter of Berlin were not of the opinion that the preſent conjuncture was favourable to ſuch a plan; and the miniſter is ſaid to have replied in the name of his majeſty, that he exhorted ſincerely the chief conſul to adopt principles of moderation, to conduct himſelf with the general intereſts of Europe, and a frank and loyal conduct which might induce other powers to rely upon his word; that moreover his Pruſſian majeſty could not admit propoſitions for peace which would not have for their baſis the reſtoration of the greater part of the conqueſts made by France. In conſequence, M. de Sandoz has received inſtructions analogous to that reply.

VIENNA, January 4.

The Engliſh ambaſſador, lord Minto, is gone from hence to Prague to the Ruſſian head quarters. General Count Bellegarde has been ſent thither, at the ſame time, with diſpatches, and it is thought both are gone for the purpoſe of concerting the future deſtination and operations of the Ruſſian troops with Generaliſſimo Suwarrow.

FRANKFORT January 16.

If we may credit the Gazette of Hamburg, the court of Gotha, the Pruſſian miniſter at Ratiſbon, has ſaid he was informed, the emperor of Ruſſia had ſigned an order on the 4th of December for the Ruſſian army to return to the Banks of the Rhine. The ſame Gazette adds, that the Ruſſians will commence their march from Bohemia in the beginning of the next month, and that early in March they will receive at Waldmonchen their preciſe deſtination on the Rhine.

HAMBURGH, January 13.

The Manheim Gazette announces, that an Auſtrian courier paſſed the Rhine on the 3d inſt. with important diſpatches from the Archduke.—Some perſons thought, that theſe diſpatches not only related to the concluſion of an armiſtice, but even of a peace. It appears certain, that, on the laſt intelligence that the Ruſſians were to return, Bonaparte judged it expedient to make ſome propoſitions relative to peace to the court of Vienna; but it is equally certain that the latter (the return of the Ruſſian army being agreed on) has determined to continue the war, and to puſh the advantages which it has already obtained. The Emperor of Ruſſia is not at all inclined to make peace with Buonaparte. He deſires the reſtoration of the lawful king of France; and therefore, he will make the greateſt efforts this year.

M. de Krudener, who was formerly at Copenhagen as miniſter from Ruſſia, will remain at Berlin in the ſame capacity.

The well known Baron d'Armfelt, will again have great influence in Sweden. He is protected by the Ruſſian intereſt.

Sweden having recalled her legation from France, Denmark will adopt a ſimilar meaſure. M. Dreyer, Daniſh miniſter at Paris, is recalled, and it is underſtood that no ſucceſſor will be appointed.

ZURICH, January 18.

Troops are daily paſſing by this city and retiring beyond the Thur, from the ſide of St. Gall and Conſtance. There have been, it is ſaid, within theſe few days, ſome engagements of advanced poſts in the neighbourhood of this latter city. The generals have a watchful eye on the projects of the Auſtrians, who are receiving very great reinforcements, and might attempt the paſſage of the Rhine, if a point was left oppoſed.

American Intelligence

PHILADELPHIA, April 3

SIX ſhips are now diſcharging their rich cargoes from the Eaſt Indies, at our wharves, and 12 others are daily expected from the ſame quarter, with cargoes of equal value.

By letters received the week paſt at Wethersfield, Connecticut, it appears, that captain Tryon, in the United States ſhip Connecticut, has taken a French ſhip of 18 guns, and driven on ſhore a privateer ſchooner of 14 guns,—The above account is derived from ſuch a ſource that there is no doubt of its truth.

Mr. Charles Lee, attorney general of the United States, has been appointed one of the commiſſioners to adjuſt certain matters between the ſtate of Georgia and the United States, in the room of Samuel Stigraves, eſq. gone to England.

A N. YORK paper of yeſterday ſtates, that the Legiſlative Union of England and Ireland is carried in the Iriſh Parliament by a majority of forty-two.

Two hundred and twenty-one American veſſels have been condemned by the French Conſul at Cadiz.

The Belfaſt News Letter of the 24th ult. contains a notice from general Nugent, commanding the Nothern diſtrict, by which all the reſtrictions of Martial law are revived in the county of Antrim.

Mourning was on Sunday paid to the memory of the deceaſed General Waſhington, by the officers and ſailors of the American ſhips, in the port of London, aſſembling in ſolemn devotion at St. John's Church, Wapping, clad with mourning for the irreparable loſs.—London paper.

NAPPER TANDY & H. ROWAN.

A petition to government is now handing about praying that Napper Tandy, ſhould the law attainder be enforced, might be tranſported. A pardon has juſt paſſed the great ſeal for Hamilton Rowan, now in America.

The intelligence reſpecting the ſailing of our Envoys from Liſbon for ſome port in France, is ſtated upon the authority of a letter received by the Secretary of State.

TRENTON, March 31.

In the New York Legiſlature, the bill, directing the election of electors of Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States, by a popular vote, has been REJECTED by a large majority.

William Woods & Co.

Have on hand ſix or ſeven Ton of

BARR IRON,

which they will ſell at One Hundred Dollars per Ton.

They have juſt received a handſome aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

adapted to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell at a moderate advance.

Pittſburgh, April 18, 1800.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living on Turtle creek, on the* 15th *of March laſt, a Negro Boy named* JACOB HARTSHORN, *he was born in the ſtate of Maryland, is about* 21 *years of age, is about* 5 *feet* 9 *inches high, ſtrait and well made. ſpeaks good Engliſh, he can play on the fiddle, of which he is very fond, had on a fuſtian coloured jacket of homemade linen, his under jacket nor known, nankeen breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, ro[und] hat about half worn. He was ſeen ſeveral days after he ranaway, in Pittſburgh. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any jail in Pennſylvania ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again ſhall receive the [illegible] and if bro't home, reaſonable charges.*

JOHN M MASTERS.

Allegheny County, 12 m[onth]

Pittſburgh, April 18, 1800.

Pittſburgh, April 19.

TARLETON F. BATES, Eſq.

Is appointed Prothonotary of this County—Vice JOHN C. GILKESON, Eſquire, deceaſed.

Mr. John Nicholſon, (formerly Comptroller General) confined for debt in the Philadelphia priſon, has iſſued ſeveral numbers of a daily newſpaper, under the title of "THE SUPPORTER, or DAILY REPAST" Another paper is about to be publiſhed from the Gaol of the City of New-York, entitled, "THE FORLORN HOPE." Printers look out.

(Lancaſter Journal.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

SALEM, April 2.

A letter from Liſbon to a Gentleman in this town, January 18 informs that the Auſtrian envoys had gone from thence to Paris; that the French had revoked their decree againſt neutrals carrying enemy's goods, and that a miral Knight had blocked Cadiz.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

Since our laſt the Frigate United States, Commodore Barry, arrived in the Delaware. The Commodore came up to Town yeſterday afternoon.

He has brought diſpatches from Meſſrs. Ellſworth and Davie, our Envoys to the French Republic, dated the 10th of February at Burgos in Spain. They had received the day before a letter from M. Talleyrand, the miniſter of Foreign Affairs, covering their paſſports—expreſſing impatience for their arrival at Paris, and informing them that the form of their letters of credence (which were addreſſed to the Executive Directory) would be no obſtacle to the opening of negociations.

The Envoys arrived at Liſbon the 27th of November, and after ſome detention in the Tayus by contrary winds, ſailed from thence to L'Orient on the 21ſt December, but encountering for three weeks, violent and adverſe winds in their attempts to gain that place, they were at laſt conſtrained to make the firſt ſafe port in Spain; and they arrived on the 11th of January, at Corunna, whence they diſpatched a Courier to Paris for their paſſports; and at Burgos received an anſwer, above mentioned.

The Legiſlature of the ſtate of New York appointed, on Wednesday laſt, Governeur Morris, Eſq. Senator of the United States, in the room of the Hon. James Watſon, reſigned. Majority in the aſſembly for Mr. Morris, 6—and in the Senate, 30.

The Circuit Court of the United States, for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will commence its ſeſſion in this city, to morrow forenoon. Buſhrod Waſhington, eſq. one of the aſſociate juſtices, and Richard Peters, eſq. diſtrict judge we are informed will preſide.

Extract of a letter dated New York, April [illegible]

I have it from unconfined authority, that the port of Havannah will remain open to Americans during the war.

You may likewiſe mention, if you think proper, that the Sampſon bound to Canton, and which had not arrived, had been out 7 months; that fears are entertained of her having been captured by the French: and that when ſhe ſailed from this port, ſhe had on board 125 000 dollars in ſpecie, beſides individual ventures of officers, &c.

Her property was nearly all inſured in our two cities.

The non arrival of the two laſt packets from England, has excited, in our merchants and others, conſiderable apprehenſions for their ſafety. Latterly the winds have been extremely propitious—We know of no French veſſels cruiſing in their track, whoſe force would be ſufficient to their capture; and yet by ſuch an event alone, or ſtreſs of weather, can we account for their delay.

LANCASTER, April [illegible]

The Legiſlature of Pennſylvania have paſſed a law allowing to the Pennſylvania owners of lands within the ſeventeen townſhips in the Connecticut pretenſions in this ſtate, the further time of ſix months to make applications and conveyances. It is underſtood that the Connecticut claimants of about 220 tracts and lots of ground, ſurveyed, &c. before the decree of Trenton, have made their applications and ſubmiſſions in the laſt three months. It is recommended to the Pennſylvanians to pay due and early attention to this matter. The terms are preciſely the ſame as thoſe of the act of April 4th, 1789. The commiſſioners appointed are General Thomas Boude, Lancaſter; William Irvine, Carliſle; and Col. Andrew Porter, Montgomery. It is expected they will ſet out on the buſineſs as ſoon as the ſeaſon ſhall permit.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of DANIEL DAVIS.

THE *ſubſcriber having applied to the Court of Common Pleas, held in Chambersburgh, for the county of Franklin, for the benefit of the act of aſſembly of this ſtate, providing that the perſon of a debtor ſhall not be liable to imprisonment for debt after delivering up his property for the benefit of his creditors, unleſs he has been guilty of fraud or embezzlement—and the ſaid Court have appointed the laſt Monday in May next, to hear him and his creditors, at the Court Houſe in Chambersburgh, if they think proper.*

DANIEL DAVIS.

April 2, 1800.

Glass Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS Works, having procured a sufficient Number of the most approved European Glass Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window-glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes, for other purposes may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks, pickling jars, apothecary's shop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at least 25 per cent lower than articles of the same quality brought from any sea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,

or at the store of PRATHER & SMILEY Market street, Pittsburgh. t.b.s.

January 29—1800.

To the Public.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still carries on the business of

Coverlet, Carpeting & Diaper

weaving, in a great variety of the newest figures. Yarn will be received by JAMES MORRISON Cabinet maker, Pittsburgh. Proper attention will be paid to customers, and the work dispatched as quick as possible.

THOMAS BRICELAND.

Canonsburgh, February 15, 1800.

Book-Binding.

UNDER a conviction that an establishment of the above Business will meet the *approbation* and *encouragement* of the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its Vicinity, the undersigned is determined to prosecute it as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements. His hopes of the success of this undertaking are flattering; he hopes likewise, that the PUBLIC, on whom he is depending for ENCOURAGEMENT will not be disappointed in placing on him that con-

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Party at Pittsburgh, on the night of the 25th ultimo

JOHN JOHNSTON,

by trade a Blacksmith, born in Ireland, aged 28 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a soldier's shirt, overalls and shoes.

ALSO

on the night of the 31st ultimo,

JOHN LYNN,

by trade a taylor, born in New-Jersey, aged 30 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, had on when he went away a blue match coat and red waist coat, soldier's shirt and overalls.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will take up said deserters, and deliver them to me or any officer of the army, of the United States, or ten dollars for either of them.

ALEX'R. M'NAIR,
Lieut. 10th U. S. Regt.

Pittsburgh, 4th April, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Washington county, Cecil township, on the road leading from Connellsburgh to Pittsburgh, on Tuesday night last, a grey MARE, 3 years old last October, about 13 hands and an half high, neither docked nor branded, both trots and paces, had a long tail, but if stolen it is probable it will be cut short, has never been in gears. Any person that will take up said Mare and Thief, and secure the Thief so that he may be brought to justice, and the Mare so that the owner may get her again, shall receive the above reward, and for the Mare if brought home, Five Dollars and reasonable charges, paid by me.

JOHN FAWCETT.

March 31, 1800.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 27th of last month, an apprentice boy, named JOHN MITCHEL, by trade a joiner, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, long black hair cut, he took with him one blue coat and jacket, & gray overalls, with a wool hat—Perhaps he may change his dress, as he took a small chest with other clothes therein. It is thought he has went down the river, as he has friends between this and Scioto

On the 30th of March last, an apprentice boy named ROBBINS MARLATT, he is between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, short fair hair; had on when he went away, a brown cloth capote, brown broad cloth waistcoat, buckskin pantaloons, white yarn stockings and coarse shoes. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber in Meadville, shall have the above reward, but no charges. I do also forwarn all persons from harbouring him on my account.

JAMES GIBSON.

Meadville, April 2, 1800.

Last Notice!!!

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THOSE who are indebted to the subscriber, to come forward and discharge their *respective accounts, notes and due bills*, before the first day of May next, *Or Else* ——

james Allyn.

April 3d, 1800. 1stM

AS auditors in a domestic attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for Allegheny county, against *Samuel Derman* at the suit of *John Seds*, we will expose to

Sale, by Public Vendue,

at the house of John Thompson, innkeeper, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, on Saturday the 17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

A certain Tract of Land,

(the property of said Derman) containing *One Hundred and Fifty Acres*—or thereabouts.

JOHN M'MASTERS }
Wm M'ILROY, }
JOHN JOHNSTON, }

April 5—1800.

Found, by Samuel Kelly,

between William M'Crea's and James Myars, a

WATCH,

which is left in the possession of the subscriber. The owner is hereby requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take the Watch.

JAMES MYARS.

Turtle creek, April 3, 1800.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1800 } tf.

One Hundred Acres of Land,

To be Sold.

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittsburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Allegheny to Meadville crosses at this place. The situation is well calculated for public business, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houses are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.—A indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *jun'r.*

Jan 9—1800.——t.f. *on the premises*

For Sale.

A SMALL but valuable PLANTATION, containing 113 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William M'Clure, Esq. on the river hill above the river mill. There is on the premises convenient buildings, and a large apple orchard.—The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber on the premises

CHRISTOPHER HAYDON.

March 4, 1800.

Jefferies Mills.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the first of April next.

A Grist Mill, with two pair of stones, a Saw Mill, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, the whole in good repair. They are situated on Montour's run, in a fertile part of Allegheny on the great road leading from Wash- Beaver Town, six miles from Middle fourteen from Pittsburgh. None but such as are of good character, ve sufficient security for performance For terms apply to

N JEFFERIES, Administratrix.
X M'CANDLESS, Administrator
1800.

States Military Land,

OR SALE.

ed to dispose of 20,000 acres States Military Land, of the first ng to purchase will please John Purviance's in Washington, Marshall's, Charleston, Brooke a.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

rooke county,
rch 7, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD *GRIST MILL*, with 215 acres of Land, within half a mile of the Monongahela river, and six miles of Pittsburgh, on the public road leading to M'Kee's port. The situation of this Mill both for its convenience to market, and the custom it commands, is equal to any in the Western Country. For terms apply to EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1800.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately.

A Large STORE ROOM and CELLAR, situated in the Public Square. For terms apply to

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1800.

TO BE LET,

FOR a Term of Years, a piece of GROUND, fronting on the Diamond, almost opposite the Market House—this ground is particularly well situated for a merchant's store. For terms apply to the subscriber

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, January 20 1800.

Whereas the subscriber did furnish a certain ABEL KEYS, with a Boat and a cargo of Goods, on commission, in the fall of the year, 1797, to the value of near 1200 dollars—and whereas the said Keys has never returned to render an account of said goods, and I am informed that he disposed of them at Louisville, Rapids of Ohio, I therefore take this method of requesting information respecting said Keys, who is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, light hair, wants one or two of his forefore, about 34 years of age—he is very active and fond of exercise, particularly running.

The subscriber hopes, that the well disposed citizens in the different parts of the United States will pay attention to this advertisement, and should they discover this man, give information by post, directed to the post-office, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—A family of helpless children look to him for support, & should he be so unfortunate as not to recover this money from said Keys distress and ruin must be the consequence.

ROBERT COLHOON.

March 8.

Almanacks,

For Sale at this Printing Office

To the Friends of

William Cameron's

INFORMATION *has just been received, that WILLIAM CAMERON, formerly of Fayette county, in the State of Pennsylvania, departed this life in the month of August last, at New Orleans, and that his legal representative may make application to* WILLIAM EMISON HULINGS, *Esq. Vice Consul of the United States at New Orleans for an account of the property left by the deceased.*

Department of State, March 17, 1800.

Stray Horse.

Taken up by the subscriber on the waters of Muskingum, the first day of February last, a bright BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, a small star in his fore head, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

GEORGE FOULTS.

Little Beaver, 6 miles below Williams's Mill.

March 7.

A Stray Colt,

WHICH was advertised by Harvey Heldebrand in the Pittsburgh Gazette, on the 2d of November last, is now in my possession. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Plumb creek, Allegheny county, in June 1798, a black and white yearling Heifer, has a crop off each ear, and a piece cut off the right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

EDWARD M'LAUGHLIN.

April 10, 1800.

N. B. I have heretofore advertised on mills and taverns.

Notice.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, 2nd Dec. 1798. t.f.

THOMAS M'MILLEN,

Refining in the 4th District, (M'Millen's Settlement)

HAVING received Draughts of the following Districts, viz—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th—purposes SHEWING DONATION LANDS upon the most reasonable terms, to those who may have occasion to employ him.

March 27—1800

Just arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.

Insolvent Debtors.

At a Court of Common Pleas held for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred.

ON the petition of Alexander Brusier, a prisoner in the gaol of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that he be brought before them at the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of June next, to be then and there heard with his creditors, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh and Carlisle newspapers, in each three weeks, the last of which to be at least forty days previous to the time of hearing.

By the Court,
J. C. GILKISON, Prothy.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, holden at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, on Tuesday the 1st day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred.

ON the Petition of John Kerr, confined for debt in the gaol of said county, for the benefit of an act of assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The Court do order and appoint the first day of the next June term, here to be holden, for the hearing of the said Petitioner with his Creditors, and do direct that notice thereof be published three weeks in the Pittsburgh and Yorktown Gazettes, the last of which publications to be at least fifteen days previous to such day of hearing.

By the Court, JOHN GIBSON.

A Smart, active BOY, Wanted,

between 14 & 15 years of age to the Saddling Business: apply to Peter Kintner.

Pittsburgh, March 14.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the sign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey thro' the wilderness.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

Young Chatham,

WILL stand to cover Mares this season at the stable of the subscriber, one mile from Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Allegheny river until the first of July next, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and One Bushel of Oats the season, the oats to be brought with the Mare at first coming, One Dollar the single leap, and Four Dollars for insuring a Colt. If the money for the season is paid the first of July, Two Dollars will be taken in lieu of the Twenty Shillings.

Young Chatham is a dark bay, 6 years old, full 16 hands high, and well formed. His sire was the noted Old Chatham, formerly kept by George Clark, Esq. of Green Castle, and allowed by good judges to be one of the best breed for either the saddle or draft.

Good attendance will be given by

HENRY NIGHMAN

March 26, 1800.

DAVID MEAD *vs* GEORGE BALFOUR.

Present—Tench Coxe, Sec'y of the Land Office
Frederick A. Muhlenberg, R. G.
Daniel Broadhead, S. G.

The Board having heard the parties and examined their proofs, ordered that the Caveat be dismissed.

I certify that the above is a true copy of a Judgment of the Board of Property, remaining in this Office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Land Office of Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, the 10th of March, 1800.

Tenche Coxe, Sec'y of Land Office.

A Variety of BLANKS

For Sale at this Printing Office